

24 'Reds' Shot; 250 Arrested In Berlin Coup

Government Men Surprise
Marines as They Appear
For Pay; Arms Seized

Uprising Virtually Over

Noske Tells Weimar Assem-
bly That Disarmament of
Population Must Be Quick

BERLIN, March 14 (By The Associated Press).—Twenty-four of the de-funct People's Marine Division were summarily executed Tuesday as the result of their attempt to attack government troops in a downtown section of Berlin at the offices of the division's paymaster. In addition, 250 of the former sailors' guard were imprisoned. The action resulted from a coup by Gustave Noske's men. When he was informed of the treasury's location and of the fact that Tuesday was payday, he had the quarters occupied early. The marines, who had been in hiding, soon appeared for pay. They were arrested, searched and put in the Moabit jail. Two dozen who resisted were shot.

The paymaster's quarters were stocked with munitions, including dum-dum cartridges. The funds were seized. The identity of the marines was established.

LONDON, March 14.—Spartacide

More Than 500 Dead In Berlin "Red" Riots

COPENHAGEN, March 14.—The number of victims of the latest Spartacide disturbance in Berlin, according to the "Zeitung Am Mittag" of that city, is so great that it is difficult to find accommodation for the bodies in the Berlin morgues. The paper reports that there are 196 bodies in the morgue in Hanoverstrasse, of which forty-two have not been identified.

The newspaper says there are almost as many dead in the garison hospital, while there are 115 bodies at the Friedrichshain Hospital, in eastern Berlin. There are thirty dead at the Urban Hospital in southeastern Berlin, probably more than 500 all told, so far as is known.

forces retain part of Lichtenberg and stubbornly resist government forces, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says. Fighting continues in the suburb and in the Karlshorst, many casualties resulting.

BASEL, March 14.—The Berlin insurrection may be considered suppressed, Gustave Noske told the Weimar National Assembly yesterday. Only one suburb remained to be cleared, the minister said. Disarmament must be hastened, he added, saying:

"Newspapers, notably the 'Freiheit' and the 'Red Flag,' are to blame for pillage, brigandage and murder. Independent Socialists did all they could to support these actions. The mass of workmen are honest, but impure elements crept in. The hyenas of the revolution began to intrigue before martial law was proclaimed."

Food Will Defeat Berlin Bolsheviki Gen. Harries Says

American Commander Tells
of Conditions in Germany
and Says Noske Has Control
Over Revolutionists

PARIS, March 13 (By The Associated Press).—Brigadier General George H. Harries, commander of the American military force at Berlin, has been here for several days to appear before the Supreme War Council to render a report on the military and economic situation at the German capital and throughout Germany. He has given an account of events in Berlin during the last three months, culminating in the serious street fighting of the last fortnight.

When the American party left Berlin, the government forces under Gustave Noske, the German War Minister, had the upper hand and, in General Harries's opinion, the government will control the situation, particularly if food is sent to aid in holding back the Bolsheviki menace from the eastern border.

The American forces in Germany outside the occupied zone consist of eighty officers and 600 men, a considerable part of the contingent being stationed at twenty camps at various places in Germany, where 600,000 Russian prisoners are being cared for by the Americans. The headquarters in Berlin are on the second floor of the Hotel Adlon, in the heart of the city, where much fighting has been going on. During the early stages of the fighting General Harries had a narrow escape.

He was standing in a window of the American headquarters, watching

a clash between opposing factions, when a sniper bullet grazed his breast and buried itself in a window casing by his side.

During the more recent disorders in Berlin the electric lights have been extinguished, street cars stopped, telephone and telegraph wires cut, newspaper presses left idle and stores closed, yet the public, according to General Harries, shows little evidence of panic.

The streets have been crowded with people, including women and children, but the military forces have kept the crowds constantly moving. The rattle of rifles and machine guns echoes throughout the city, both day and night, but the Spartacide bands have been gradually driven back, and have lost control of strategic centres.

Tens of thousands of Russian prisoners, General Harries says, are clamoring to return home, but this would present a serious problem, as it would mean the sending of 600,000 Russians into the hands of the Bolsheviki. The latter are threatening the Polish front and have a powerful organization at Vilna, with unlimited funds for propaganda work, which is under direction of Adolph Joffe, former Bolsheviki Ambassador at Berlin. It is believed that a strong military zone in Poland, between Russia and Germany, together with food relief, offers the sure means of holding back the Bolsheviki advance.

Under American care, the Russian prisoners are in reasonably good condition, with adequate food and little sickness and mortality. Steps will probably be taken to return them to Russia by way of the Black Sea or by other routes so as to avoid forcing them into the Bolsheviki ranks.

Bolshevik Losses Five Times Those Of U. S. Soldiers

Less Than 100 Americans
Dead in Action; Total
Casualties to March 9
451; 500 Enemy Killed

ARCHANGEL, March 13 (By The Associated Press).—Compared to the losses inflicted upon the enemy, the Allied casualties in the fighting along the Vaga river since February 28 have been extremely light. It is estimated that the Bolsheviki have lost at least 500 killed.

The American casualties from February 28 to March 9, inclusive, were five killed on the Vaga front and ten on the Deina front. No officers were killed. One American soldier is missing and two officers and thirty men were wounded. The total American casualties to date in North Russia follow:

Killed in action—Officers, 4; men, 71.
Died of wounds—Officers, 1; men, 18.
Missing—Men, 30.
Died of disease—Officers, 2; men, 67.
Wounded—Officers, 11; men, 241.

Health Good During Winter

The health of the expeditionary force since the Spanish influenza epidemic in September and October has been excellent. Of the 69 deaths from disease, 63 occurred before January 4. Throughout the fighting the American troops have generally been greatly outnumbered, but the losses inflicted upon the enemy have been at least five times those suffered by the Americans.

As a result of the recent Allied advance southward along the Murmansk railroad, part of another Russian province, Olonetz, was added to the territory of the government of the north. M. Ermolov, Assistant Governor General of Murmansk, has been appointed provincial commissioner of Olonetz.

LONDON, March 14.—The Bolsheviki general staff at Moscow claims that during January and February the Bolsheviki army occupied territory the size of France, having 1,055 miles of railroad under its control, and declares that the Soviet troops will reach Archangel by May 1, according to a Hel-singfors dispatch to "The Mail."

Many Executed in Kiev
After the Bolsheviki entered Kiev they are said to have executed Professor Baranovsky, an economist, who was recently appointed to represent Ukraine in Paris. Professor Zabolotzky, Professor Elimenko, General Balbachan, eleven newspapermen and the president of the municipality are also reported to have been shot by the Bolsheviki.

Wilson May Insist On New Project for Russian Conference

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Further steps by the peace conference, after the failure of the projected Princes' Islands conference toward reaching a decision with regard to Russia, were deferred on account of the absence of President Wilson from Paris, and the question will be immediately taken up for fresh consideration, it was learned on high authority to-day.

It is understood that President Wilson, when he left Paris for the United States, expected that before his return to the peace conference the delegates representing the United States and the Allied powers at the Russian conference would have ready for submission to the President and premiers in Paris a report containing recommendations for a definite Russian policy.

It is said that the hostility of France to the meeting of the representatives of the associated powers with the emissaries of the Bolsheviki defeated the project.

In the best-informed diplomatic circles here it is believed that President Wilson will insist upon carrying out the plan for a conference of all Russian factions, the alternative being the continuance of the present chaos respecting the international attitude toward Russia until Russians themselves may elect their own house.

It is not thought, however, that President Wilson is agreeable to any proposal which will leave the Russians entirely to themselves. The United States already is committed by a promise to withdraw the American military forces from Russia as soon as transportation and other conditions, which have no relation to the present hostilities in Russia, permit. A partial solution of the question of assistance to Siberia already has been reached by the institution of international control of the trans-Siberian railroad, under an American executive.

President Wilson, it was intimated to-day, has another project affecting Russia practically ready for submission to the peace conference which, in its essential points, does not differ materially from the proposal for a conference at Princes' Islands.

Coreans Assert Japanese Put 40,000 in Jail

Leaders of Independence
Accuse Mikado's Troops
Of Many Cruelties

PEKING, March 14 (By The Associated Press).—Leaders of the Korean independence movement have arrived in Peking and declare that the movement is a national one, with 3,000,000 adherents. They say there is widespread unrest in Korea and that 40,000 persons already have been arrested and that Japanese statements to the contrary are not true.

They report several instances of Japanese mistreatment. In one instance a girl who participated in a Korean independent demonstration was holding a manifesto in one hand when a Japanese soldier cut off the hand with a sword. When she held up the other it was cut off, too. Korean prisoners are tortured in Japanese prisons, it is declared.

The leaders assert that the Korean independence movement is affecting the entire Orient, and express the belief that the peace conference cannot ignore it.

Bloody Riots Continue

OSAKA, Japan, March 14 (By The Associated Press).—Disturbances continue in the provinces of Korea, and are resulting in bloodshed on both sides, according to advices received here. Eighty-five localities have been affected by the riots.

Some of the Japanese say missionaries have encouraged, or even instigated the riots. The leading missionary at Seoul, however, has refuted the accusation that the missionaries inspired the unrest, declaring the none of them knew that trouble was brewing. Isaburo Yamagata, Deputy Resident General of Korea, is quoted as saying that the chief cause of the turmoil has been an erroneous conception of self-determination. M. Yamagata added that as a result of the disturbances, the government had discovered a flaw in the administration of Korea which would be rectified.

Assumes Large Proportions

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Official advices received by the State Department to-day from the Orient described the independence movement in Korea as a spontaneous one which had assumed large proportions. No effort at organized resistance to Japanese authority has been undertaken, but demonstrations and meetings have been held throughout the country.

Many of the demonstrations were repressed by the Japanese authorities, but it was said the Japanese later adopted a more conciliatory attitude.

German Austria Votes On Constitution To-day

VIENNA, March 13 (By The Associated Press).—The constitution of German Austria, to be voted on to-morrow, provides for a Chancellor of State and ten departmental secretaries. The departments of Foreign Affairs, Army, Food and Traffic, according to the programme, will continue to function "only until union with Germany is accomplished."

The Cabinet will be formed by the Social Democrats and Christian Socialists, the German Nationalists having declined places in the ministry.

and that they might treat the aspirations of the Germans with more sympathy. The immediate demands of the Coreans include freedom of speech, right of petition and the teaching of the Korean language in schools, with ultimate independence.

The demonstrations at Seoul and other points were planned to take place on the day of the former Emperor's funeral, but, after learning that the Japanese had ordered gendarmes in from the outlying districts, the leaders launched the movement two days earlier.

Circular Asks Independence

The State Department this afternoon made this announcement: "The Department of State has received information relative to the recent disturbances at Seoul and other parts of Korea which resulted in the arrest of a large number of rioters. The trouble seems to have originated through the circulation of a document signed by thirty-two Coreans containing attacks upon the Japanese government and declaring the independence of Korea. A parade, composed largely of students of Japanese and mission schools, was broken up by the police at Seoul. Disorders occurred at other points, particularly in Northern Korea, where there was reported a small loss of life."

A telegram received by the department reports that, on March 12, the street demonstrations had practically ceased at Seoul and elsewhere and that it was officially announced that only 15 per cent of the active participants were Christians. The principal leaders were members of a new political-religious society and that foreign missionaries were not connected with the movement."

Belgium Expects to

Pay Its Bills Now

BRUSSELS, March 12.—The Belgian Senate to-day discussed the bill authorizing a loan of 3,000,000,000 francs. The Premier, replying to several deputies, said there was no reason for Belgium to approach the Allies. "We have established the fact that the amount of our damages," he said, "there is every reason to believe the figure will be accepted. If the total amount of indemnities must be reduced, the reduction will not be applied to Belgium."

The "Derniere Heure" says that a billion francs of the Belgian loan will be floated in Spain.

Priest Sees League, Minus Christianity, As a Peace Failure

Rev. J. M. Gillis Criticizes
Conferrees for Not Ask-
ing Pope's Aid; Says Only
Religion Can Avert Wars

The Rev. J. M. Gillis, a Paulist, who with the Rev. B. L. Conway is delivering lectures to non-Catholics, said last night in an address at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle that the peace conference had ruled out Christianity. For 700 years, between the time of Charlemagne and that of Martin Luther, when the Pope was universally recognized as the head of Christianity, he declared there had been no large wars between Christian nations, and asserted that unless religion was now recognized the plenipotentiaries at Paris would find it impossible to erect an enduring society of nations.

If the peace conference is afraid of the Pope, he said, it might invite the Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury or a Greek Patriarch to accompany the Pope's representative in presenting the views of Christendom.

Father Gillis was addressing himself to the question: "What is the attitude of the Catholic Church in regard to the league of nations?" Because the league was essentially a political problem, he said, the Church had not and would not make a pronouncement, but speaking as a Catholic priest he knew that the fundamental idea of an organization to prevent war was in thorough accord with Catholic principles. He then proceeded:

"We think that the statesmen of the modern nations are committing a tactical blunder in deliberately rejecting the assistance of the Pope. If the diplomats are really in such a desperate predicament as Mr. Wilson's rather cryptic utterances seem to indicate, if we are actually confronted with the dilemma of either a swiftly compacted league of nations or universal Bolshevism, they may even yet find it to their advantage to ask the Pope to speak a word to the people who recognize his spiritual supremacy."

"Are they leaving him out because he might dominate the conference if they let him in? If he is big enough to dominate the conference, isn't he too big to be left out of the conference?"

"They have ruled Christianity out. They have not even permitted a prayer in the council room. They will discover that neither diplomacy nor alchemy will be able to supply the deficiency created by the elimination of Christianity."

"The only league of nations that was in any degree successful was founded on religion. It is an historical fact that no other agency except religion can for any length of time keep the nations from leaping at one another's throats."

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Speaking of Suits—

THERE ARE THREE DISTINCT TYPES that claim equal favor this Spring. The first is the blouse suit which is extremely youthful and a bit nonchalant. In many instances the "blouse" is minimized to show just a slight fullness above the belt. The second is the box coat, a fashion introduced last Fall, but only reaching the height of its popularity now. The third is the strictly tailored suit with semi-fitted lines.

THERE ARE A FEW POINTS OF SIMILARITY—they all have smartness in common, favoring the narrow shoulders, fitted sleeves and tapered skirt.

Taffeta and Silk Duvetyn in Rich Havana Brown

ARE COMBINED in an artistic manner to fashion a suit. The duvetyn forms hands on both the coat and skirt, giving an unusually rich effect. The taffeta collar crosses in front and fastens at the back of the neck with several small covered buttons and loop buttonholes. The belt is a cable cord effect of taffeta.

\$159.00

It's Over One's Head—

THIS SUIT of silver tricot-lette. That is the way you put it on. The coat is collarless—an entirely new feature. It slips over the head and fastens with buttons of marine blue duvetyn, a charming combination. The duvetyn forms a shoe-string belt and peeps out at the corners of the upturned hem of the coat.

\$84.75

The Richness Of Black

IS EMPHASIZED in a black satin suit combined with soft black duvetyn. The duvetyn forms bands at the hem of both the coat and skirt with upward pointing tabs. The deeply notched shawl collar extends to the waistline; the cuffs reach half way up the forearm. The sash is finished with heavy tassels of knotted silk.

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Sale—Winter Overcoats

\$25.	Now \$18.50	Separate Trousers	
\$35-\$37.50,	Now \$29.50	\$5.	Now \$3.95
\$45-\$50,	Now \$37.50		
\$50-\$75,	Now \$48.50	\$7.50,	Now \$5.75
\$85-\$125,	Now \$62.50	\$10 and \$12,	Now \$8.50



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Officers' Whipcord Suits.....	\$70.00	Now	\$35.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits.....	\$60.00	Now	\$30.00
Officers' Serge Suits.....	\$55.00	Now	\$27.50

Officers' Trench Coats.....	\$50.00	Now	\$25.00
Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.			

Officers' Raincoats.....	\$40.00	Now	\$20.00
Raincoats.....	\$30.00	Now	\$15.00
Raincoats.....	\$35.00	Now	\$17.50
Officers' Raincoats.....	\$22.50	Now	\$11.25

U. S. Navy Raincoats, (Black).....	\$30.00	Now	\$15.00
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees.....	\$6.00	Now	\$3.00
U. S. Army Shirts.....	\$7.50	Now	\$3.75

Belted Trench Model Raincoats.....	\$22.50	Now	\$11.25
Guaranteed Water Proof.			

Wool Army Shirts.....	\$8.00	Now	\$4.00
Wool Army Shirts.....	\$9.00	Now	\$4.50

Cotton Khaki Shirts.....	\$5.50	Now	\$2.75
Silk Khaki Shirts.....	\$10.00	Now	\$5.00

Officers' Garrison Caps.....	\$6.00	Now	\$3.00
Leather Belted Coats.....	\$100.00	Now	\$50.00
Leather Belted Coats.....	\$80.00	Now	\$40.00
Leather Belted Coats.....	\$75.00	Now	\$37.50
Leather Belted Coats.....	\$50.00	Now	\$25.00
Leather Lined Coats.....	\$60.00	Now	\$30.00
Leather Lined Coats.....	\$55.00	Now	\$27.50
Leather Lined Coats.....	\$30.00	Now	\$15.00

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